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proportion of illiterates in the immigration over 14 years of age.

Appendix A (p. 408) is evidently taken unchanged from a government pamphlet, and refers to other portions of the pamphlet which are not given in the book at all. No table of the total immigration since 1820 is given except in the form of a chart, which does not supply the exact figures; and no mention is made in that connection of the fact that the basis of the chart was changed in 1905 from total alien arrivals to "immigrant aliens."

As a useful statistical handbook, especially with reference to economic conditions, this work will continue to fill an important place; but for much historical material, and the adequate discussion of many problems, readers must turn to some of the other books mentioned in the bibliography.

PRESCOTT F. HALL.

KAMMERER, P. G. *The unmarried mother*. (Boston: Little, Brown. 1918. Pp. 337. \$3.)

KNIBBS, G. H. *The mathematical theory of population, of its character and fluctuations, and of the factors which influence them*. (Melbourne: Commonwealth Statistician. 1917. Pp. xvi, 466.)

MARCHANT, J. *Birth-rate and empire*. (London: King. 1918. 7s. 6d.)

WYNNE, S. W. and GUILFOY, W. H. *Occupation and mortality. Their for 1914*. Reprint No. 400 from the Public Health Reports, June 8, 1917. (Washington: U. S. Public Health Service. 1917. Pp. 20.)

(Washington: U. S. Public Health Service. 1917. Pp. 20.)

Studies in the mortalities of birth, infancy, and childhood. (London: King. 1918. 1s. 6d.)

Social Problems and Reforms

Industrial Experiences of Trade-School Girls in Massachusetts.

An investigation by the Department of Research of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. Studies in the Economic Relations of Women, Vol. IX. Prepared under the direction of MAY ALLINSON with the advice and criticism of SUSAN M. KINGSBURY. Published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics as Bulletin Whole No. 215; Women in Industry Series No. 10. (Boston: Women's Educational and Industrial Union. 1917. Pp. 275. 80 cents.)

Difficulties which must be overcome in carrying out our new program of national vocational education are revealed by this painstaking investigation. The report may be regarded as a critique of our first attempt to supply special training for female industrial workers since the Boston Trade School for Girls was founded in 1904, but two years later than a similar pioneer girls'

trade school in New York City. Experience gained by previous studies, made in a community where both industry and vocational education are more fully developed than in other sections of the United States, assisted the directors in their efforts to make a concrete statistical presentation of the intricate questions which must be answered before a program for vocational education can be formulated.

What is to be the scope of the trade training provided for women? Will the United States adopt the conservative New England traditions which have been embodied in the first American trade schools for women, or shall we profit by the remarkable new developments now taking place in the United Kingdom, and hold open for women all opportunities for which they are physically fitted? The Boston, Worcester, and Cambridge trade schools studied in this report are strongholds of conservatism, as over 98 per cent of their graduates have been prepared to earn their living in the needle trades. Nearly two thirds were trained in custom dressmaking, yet as Dr. Allinson has shown both in this study and in her previous report on *Dressmaking as a Trade for Women*, the opportunities for the employment of young girls in this trade are rapidly disappearing. The outlook for the fifth of the trade-school graduates trained as milliners is but little better, since this is an overcrowded trade characterized by extreme irregularity of employment.

The immediate and future economic advantages of the trade-school training are shown by the many elaborate and carefully analyzed statistical tables giving initial wages and earnings after varying amounts of experience of both trade-school girls and young women trained in their places of employment. When the earning capacity of women who entered the trade by these two routes was compared, it was found that: "In every experience group the trade-school dressmakers show a larger proportion earning \$8 a week or over. . . . On the other hand, in every experience group a slightly larger proportion of the trade trained than of the trade-school girls earn \$10 or over per week" (p. 132).

The relative lack of popularity and effectiveness of the trade-school courses preparing girls for power machine operating and trade cooking reveal two more of the knotty problems which will trouble those who will be responsible for investing the millions which we are planning to devote to industrial education. First, we do not know how to teach new trades; and, second, the output of

our trade schools cannot be utilized in the existing industrial organization. The somewhat ineffectual manual training courses of the past have made possible good analyses of the processes of hand sewing and carpentry, so that they can be presented to the young in well graded steps, but the pedagogical analyses of the newer trades is a task for the future. Prejudices against factory work, sensitiveness under the rough treatment of old-time foremen, and youthful inability to bear responsibilities required by the present industrial organization, are all factors to be reckoned with by those who plan trade-school courses. It seems probable that our efforts to promote national industrial efficiency must lead ultimately to greater public control and supervision of all industries utilizing the labor of minors.

Data helpful in answering numerous other vital questions are presented in the 275 pages of text and statistical tables of the report. No one interested in vocational education can afford to neglect the condensed chapter giving the summary and conclusions of the investigation, and specialists will be interested in the careful analyses of school courses and trade processes. The report is an exceptionally valuable addition to the studies which will enable us to guide intelligently our rapidly developing system of vocational education.

LUCILE EAVES.

NEW BOOKS

BREWSTER, E. T. *Vocational guidance for the professions*. (Chicago: Rand, McNally. 1917. Pp. 211. \$1.)

BROWN, T. I., editor. *Economic coöperation among the negroes of Georgia. Report of a social study made by Atlanta University, with the proceedings of the twenty-second annual conference for the study of negro problems, held at Atlanta University, on Monday, May 28, 1917*. (Atlanta: The University. 1917. Pp. 56. 50c.)

CARTER, H. *The control of the drink trade. A contribution to national efficiency, 1915-1917*. (New York: Longmans. 1918. Pp. xvi, 323. \$2.50.)

CLOPPER, E. N. *Child welfare in Oklahoma*. (New York: National Child Labor Committee. 1917. Pp. 285. 75c.)

Considerable progress is being made in the codification of children's laws. England has the code of laws for children, and Norway has recently passed legislation of a radical nature in the form of the children's rights laws. In our own country but four states, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, and New Hampshire, have seen the necessity of standardizing the laws governing the protection of chil-